

Den 30sten Juny 1826.

BEKENDMAKING.

ZYNE Excellentie de Schoutbynacht Gouverneur dezer Eilanden ten behoeve der Heeren Officieren enz. van Zyner Majesteits zee-magt op deze station, noodig hebbende eene som van ongeveer Honderd Guildens zal hoogdezelve wissels voor dat bedrag op het Ministerie voor de Marine en Kolonien afgeven, aan de genen dewelke verlangen mogen dezelve te verkrygen en daarvoor by beslotene biljetten op den 4den der aanstaande maand July tot des middags te twaalf ure, ter Gouvernements Secretary inteleveren, den voordeligsten koers zullen aanbieden.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,
W. PRINCE.

Den 30sten Juny 1826.

WAARSCHOUWING VOOR DE LAATSTE MAAL.

DE ondergeteckenden in qualiteit als Exco-teuren in den Boedel van wylen den Wel-edelen Heer H. LEYER, maken by deze be-kend, aan allen die zulke aangaat, dat de reke-ningen aan dien Boedel verschuldigd, zonder uitzondering van wien het zyn moge, den 6den der aanstaande maand, in handen van den Procureur Ricardo ter gerogtiglyke invordering zullen gesteld worden.

B. A. CANCRYN qq.
J. N. C. JUTTING qq.
DANIEL SPECHT qq.

Lyst der sedert den 23sten tot den 30sten de-zer aangebragte en onafgehaalde brie-ven.

L. Simon	Jeosnah Desola
P. E. Deries	Jacob Dupuy
L. Crison	Anna S. Berch
Günou Daleon	Michel Barthelemy
J. Henriquez	Galfat
Elisabeth Gomez	Groning & Co.

Curaçao den 30sten Juny 1826.

A. HELLMUND,

Belast met de Post directie.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklard sedert onzelaatste INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

24. golet Irena, Rola,	La Guayra
26. — Favorite, Marconje,	dito
27. — Aimable Louisa, Sora,	dito
29. bark Maria Manuela, Fernandez,	Coro
30. brik La Seine, Briffaut, Bordeaux en laetel van Comana	Cumana

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

26. golet Mon Desire, Bereth,	St. Domingo
27. bark Margarita, Gaudio,	St. Thomas
golet Twee Broeders, Laclé,	Aruba
28. — Aimable Elena, Tromp,	Zee
— Del Carmen, Lezaro,	Coro
— Aimable Louisa, Sora, Puerto Cabello	
29. — Josefine, Boudewyn, Rio de la Hacha	
30. — Anna, Blan,	La Guayra

EVANGELISCHE KERK.

Zondag den 2den July, ten 9 ure.

Predikdienst door Ds. G. B. Bosch.

Op Donderdag heeft de Loge de Ver-geuoeging, waarvan de Weledele Heer W. Prince Groot Meester is, het feest van den Patroon Johannes den Dooper, met de be-hoorlyke plegtigheden gevierd.

Des morgens te 9 ure vergaderden de Leden van de Vergenoeging, de Broeders Leden van de Union en andere Broeders Visiteurs in het Lokaal der Loge op Schar-lo. De gewone werkzaamheden van dien dag doorgestaan zynde, werden er ee-nige toepasselyke voorlezingen gedaan en de plegtigheden gesloten met eene maso-nieke processie. Te 5 ure namen de Broeders plaats aan eene prachtige en wel voorziene tafel; gedurende den maaltijd werden er verscheidene loyale en maso-nieke toasten met geestdrift gedronken; en de broeders scheidden van elkanderen eerst vroeg in den volgenden morgen, zeer vol-daan over het heusch en gul onthaal het-welk zy ontvangen hebben.

Met de aankomst van eenige vaartuigen van de Colombiaansche kust hebben wy eenige Caracas nieuwspapieren ontvangen, loopende tot den 26sten dezer. In de kourant onder de benaming van, *Lo que Ustedes Quieran* van den 26sten vinden wy eene oproeping van Z. E. den generaal Paez gedaan op den 14den dezer, om alle weerbare mannen van den ouderdom van 14 tot 50 jaren te wapenen; zy moesten op gemelden dag op een gegeven sein van drie kannon schoten op het publieke plein (plaza mayor) verschynen en hunne namen laten inschryven.

Het schynt dat bovengemelde maatregel een gevolg is, van eene communicatie van generaal Bermudez met generaal Paez.—

Volgens mondelyksche berigten dan, zou de generaal Bermudez aan generaal Paez geschreven hebben, dat hy met hem in geene onderhandeling wil treden, en dat hy hem als een rebel aanmerkt. Ten dien einde heeft generaal Bermudez al zyne krygsmagt, bestaande in 1,600 man aan de grenzen van het gebied van gene-raal Paez doen optrekken en alle kommuni-katie zoo wel te land als ter zee afge-sneden. Men vermeent ook dat generaal Bermudez benoemd is geworden tot het kommandement van het Departement Ve-nezuela en dat hy zyn gezag als zoodanig wil doen gelden. Dit alles zal onvermyde-lyk een noodlottig burger oorlog ten ge-volge hebben.

Te Caracas is een nieuw weekblad ver-schenen genaamd *La Aurora de Caracas*; hetzelfde dient om het volk intelichten o-ver hunne ware belangen.

Een derzelve artikelen behelst de ge-schiedenis der omwenteling van Ven-ezuela, en wordt by ieder nummer vervolgt. Dit strekt om de inwoners van dat depar-tement te doen zien, dat zy het meest toe-gebragt hebben tot de bevryding van Co-lombia en dus als geen wingewest van Bo-gota verdienen behandeld te worden. O-verigens hoe gelukkig en voorspoedig Ve-nezuela was toen het eene afzonderlyke Republiek was. Een ander artikel bevat eene verdichte zamenspraak tusschen San-tander en Soublotte, waarin de laatste de eerste op eene geduchte wyze de waar-heid zegt wegens het onregt dat hy het departement Venezuela aangedaan heeft en zyn slecht bestuur; daarop raadt hy hem aan om zyn post neerteleggen. Vervol-gens behelst dit blad een brief van Bogota, welke een tafereel ophangt der slechte administratie van het Kongres, en bewyst dat de geldlening van 30,000,000 patien-jes nutteloos is vermorst enz.

Een artikel geplaatst in *La Aurora de Caracas* van den 26sten dezer, behelst het volgende:

“Wy hebben voor de eerste maal in deze stad in werking zien brengen, de al-gemeene inschryving van alle mannen van den ouderdom van 14 jaren af, met opge-ving van ouderdom, stand, beroep, de naam van de straat en het nummer van het huis welke zy bewonen. De orders welke de-ze inschryving vooraf gegaan zyn, maak-ten geene uitzondering van personen, en dezelve zyn met die volständigkeit en onpartydigheid uitgevoerd geworden, dat de uitslag hiervan aan het plan hetwelke vooraf genomen was volkomen beantwoord heeft. Dit geeft zoo veel te kennen dat het niet de menschen zyn, maar wel de wetten of instellingen welke den voortgang der publieke zaken gemakkelyk kunnen maken of belemmeren. Daar men by de inschryving met alle oplettendheid en ryp nadenken is te werk gegaan, zoo heeft zich geen individu onverschillig getoond om dit magtige voorbeeld te volgen. Wy heb-ben zien inschryven de aanzienlykste per-sonen, zoo wel door hunnen ouderdom, ka-rakter of beroep. Ja zelfs de dienaars van het heiligdom hebben in deze omstandig-heden een duidelyk bewys gegeven van hunne civile gehoorzaamheid: van onze professor af tot den laatste monnik toe zyn allen dadelyk en gewilliglyk verschenen. Het gouvernement heeft niet de minste gedachte gehad, de geestelyken hieronder te begrypen, noch hen in het minst enige hindernis aanteden: wetende dat zy geene schutterlyken dienst kunnen doen, om dat hunne geheiligde functien zulks verbieden; maar eischt dat door hun voorbeeld, niemand van welke stand hy zy moge zich ontsla aan eene order te voldoen, welke de gewigtigste staatkunde in zich bevat. De geestelyken hebbeu zich by deze gelegenheid op eene wyze gedragen, welke hen waardig maakt, het ambt dat zy bekleeden en het land waar zy behooren; geen mensch zal zich, na zoodanig een vaderlandschlievend voor-beeld, kunnen onttrekken om mede te wer-ken ter daarstelling van de Nationale Mi-litie, welke zeer noodzakelyk is in een vry land.”

Volgens de Deutsche kouranten heeft de koning van Pruisen in zyne staten de E-vangelische kerk, waarin hy reeds de Room-sche cerimonien had ingevoerd, in bisdom-men verdeeld en hiertoe bisschoppen be-

noemd. Deze koning traecht den E-vange-lischen godsdienst langzaam naar het Ca-tolicismus terug te brengen: want als er bisschoppen zyn, dan moeten er ook aarts-bisschoppen wezen; en dan eindelyk een paus zoo als de Roomsche kerk, of ten minste een patriarch zoo als de Oostersche of Grieksche kerk heeft.

Uit de Fransche dagbladen kan men ontwaren hoe diep het Fransche hof in een middeleeuwschen nacht van bygeloof ver-zonken is, als men verneemt hoe de koning nederig in processie door de straten van Parys rondloopt, gevolgd van barvoet-sche boefelingen, enz.

Men zou zich echter met het fanatisme nog eenigzins kunnen verzoenen, hoe af-kerig het ook zyn moge voor het gezond verstand, indien het nog iets goeds te weeg bragt, en dat het byb. in onze tyden de uitroeying van het Christendom uit de schoonste streek der aarde zocht voortte-komen; maar neen, dat zelfde Fransche hof zendt officieren naar Egypte om woeste moordenaars benden te organiseren en levert materialen uit de magazynen te Toulon om fregatten voor den Facha van Egypte te bouwen; en weldra zal door haar toedoen het Christendom geheel ver-dwenen zyn in die plaatsen waar Paulus de eerste Christengemeenten gesticht heeft; en de volgende geslagten zullen zuiver Ma-hotetaansch zyn, even als thans de Noord kust van Afrika of Barbaryen is, waar in de vooreeuwen drie honderd Christelyke bisdommen bestonden en thans geen zweem meer is overgebleven van het Christendom.

OVERLEDEN—Op Zondag 11. de Heer D. C. Neuman.

Op Dingsdag de Weledele Gestreege Heer J. A. Dietz, Kapitein Kommandant van het Garnizoen alhier. Het lyk werd op den vol-genden morgen met alle militaire eerbewyzen ter aarde besteld.

By arrivals since our last, we received Colombian papers to the 26th inst. The most important articles they contain is the formation of the National Militia in the city of Caracas. Every person from the age of 14 to 50 have been ordered to en-list themselves. This enlistment have taken place on the 14th inst. by order of H. E. general Paez, of the same date, in which he concludes to say “the people have confided me their lot and I have pledged my word to die with them, re-conking on their effectual co-operation.”

By a gentleman who left Lima on the 13th of March, we learn that his excellency the Li-berator previous to proceeding from the Repu-blic of Bolivar, to that capital, had convoked the Bolivarian Congress for the 8th of April, but by a subsequent decree dispatched from Lima, it was postponed until the 8th of May, it being impossible for His Excellency to witness its installation before that period. Other ac-counts however, stated to have been received in this city, lead us to hope that the Liberator is now in Panama.—*El Colombiano*,

Algiers.—The surface at Algiers contains, according to Mr. Shaler, about thirty thousand square miles; the soil is almost every where richly fertile; the climate generally healthy and agreeable, the population of that kingdom “rather under than over a million of souls,” the political government savage, despotic and procrustian. All the approaches by sea to the city of Algiers are defended by such formidable works mounted with heavy cannon, as to ren-der any direct attack, by ships, a desperate un-der-taking, if they were defended with ordinary skill and spirit; but on the land side the city is nearly defenceless. Mr. Shaler thinks that the number of inhabitants of the city does not ex-ceed fifty thousand. These consist, mostly, of strangers, that is, of people belonging to the different tribes of the interior.—There are five thousand Jews; the Turks are comparatively few.

The Jews in Algiers constitute, in the opinion of the author, one of the least fortunate of the remnants of Israel.—“There is,” he says, “a very affecting practice here with these people, which cannot be contemplated without feelings of respect and even of tenderness. Many aged and infirm Jews, sensible that all their temporal concerns are drawing to a close, die as it were a civil death, investing their heirs with all their worldly substance, with the reserve of only the small pittance necessary to support the poor residue of their days in Jerusalem, where they go to expire. In the year 1816, I witnessed the embarkation of a number of aged Hebrews, on this last earthly pilgrimage, on board of a ves-sel chartered expressly for the purpose of trans- porting them to the coast of Syria.”—*Amer. paper*.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, June 7.

By the British mail boat which arrived at La Guayra on the 2d instant, we have received European intelligence to the 29th of April. Colombian sales of 1824 were on that date at 39½ per cent, and Mexican of 1825 at 60½. This great decline in our funds from our last quotation of the 31st of March, is stated to have arisen from the receipt in England, of Mr. Jose Maria del Castillo's late report to Congress on the subject of our finances.

According to the American papers, which have been received to the 17th ult. the island of Cuba is likely soon to be the centre of great operations. On the one hand, we are told from the Havana that the government of Cuba is firm and energetic, and the place itself extremely quiet and tranquil; that the governor is a man of the highest character, and the intendant general a financier of extraordinary talents, and indefatigable industry; that a most brilliant and efficient division of vessels has arrived from Spain, consisting of five frigates and a schooner, under a commodore, who is brave, active, experienced, and of established reputation; that this squadron, which will shortly be joined by three ships of the line, has taken down 1200 troops to Santiago, on the south side of the island, and is to proceed thence to cruise on the coasts of Colombia; that the ships are provisioned for five months, and what is most miraculous, in the state of the Spanish finances, every individual on board, from the commodore down to the cabin boy, has received his pay, for these five months, in advance! If all this be true, we must confess that it evinces a degree of energy, foresight, and wisdom, in the cabinet of Madrid, extremely unlike any thing that we ever witnessed in the Spanish councils.

On the other hand, the *Aguila Mexicana* asserts, that the Mexican senate has agreed to authorise the executive government to join the Republic of Colombia in invading Cuba, for the purpose of rendering that island independent. It is very truly added, however, that "this affair of the independence of Cuba is one of the most delicate to be handled in the present state of the political regeneration of America." It is, in fact, so delicate, and involves so many considerations of right, of policy, and of prudence, that we are inclined to believe both the Mexican and Colombian governments will pause, before they enter on such an act of aggression. It may not be a very easy undertaking to conquer an island 800 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, or even to take the Havana, one of the best fortified harbours in the world; and as to exciting insurrections of the inhabitants, we own that we are not very partial to that mode of warfare in general, however justifiable it may be in some particular cases. The chief reason given for the undertaking, will hardly be deemed by European Statesmen very conclusive, or built on a very close analogy: it is thus expressed in the *Aguila Mexicana*—"the chosen people of the Lord cannot live in peace while the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar are encamped at the gates of the Holy City!"

It would seem, that some of the American Journalists believe, or hope, that the influence of the United States will be directed to promote this scheme of invading Cuba, probably under the notion that they will eventually be enabled themselves to run away with the bone of contention. We will not do Mr. Adams the injustice to believe that he contemplates so crooked a policy. On his entry into office he avowed pacific principles, and we have as yet seen nothing in his conduct to make us believe that he will deviate from the paths of integrity and fair dealing.

One objection which we deem fatal to the suggested scheme of invasion is, that it demands the co-operation of two new Republics. That they should combine in any measures strictly defensive, we can easily believe; but that they should join in an aggressive measure of so much acknowledged delicacy and difficulty, is hardly credible; still less that they should bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. Already it would seem that jealousies and heart burnings have arisen between the Mexican and Colombian politicians; the former declaring that the latter have placed themselves too much under British influence. The language of the *Alvarado Mercury* on this head is strong, not to say intemperate. For our part, we think that all these New States would do well to direct their main attention to the improvement of their domestic administration, to the perfecting of their laws and institutions, and the cultivation of their internal resources. Next in order to these duties comes the settlement of their foreign commerce on an enlightened and liberal basis. If the formation of defensive alliances should be found necessary, which we hardly conceive them to be at present, these would constitute a third class of measures, demanding the attention of the South American Statesmen. If all these objects were attained, we think that neither Colombians nor Mexicans need trouble themselves much about "the encampment of the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar!"—*Courier of London, April 10.*

"We regret to find, by the following advices from Colombia, that the government of that country should so soon be thinking of raising another loan. The capitalists of England have shown a degree of confidence towards Colombia that merits on her part the most scrupulous punctuality in return; and we confess we should

have read these accounts with much greater satisfaction, if they had told us, that, instead of seeking to contract fresh obligations, Colombia was busying herself with providing the means of discharging those to which she is already bound. Considerable oneness, we understand, is felt respecting the payment of the dividend due on the 15th of July, in consequence, as is said, of no advices having been received, either that it was remitted, or about to be remitted—If this be so, all we can say, that it ought not to be so. We trust however, nothing of the kind will occur: for, feeling as we do, the highest interest in the welfare and advancement of Colombia, we cannot but desire that so great a calamity as any breach of public faith, on her part, should be averted from her."—*Courier of London, April 26.*

Carthagen, Feb. 21.—A considerable improvement has taken place in the society of this place within the last twelve months. A meeting of the British residents has lately been held, the object of which was, to raise funds for the establishment of a place of worship, and the purchase of a piece of ground for a burial place. The British government is to contribute one half the expence.

A report is in circulation of disturbances in Madrid, and the abdication of Ferdinand. Greek Bonds are steady at 14, 15; Russian 76½, 77½.—*Courier April 27.*

From Brussels papers, which we have received, we copy the following paragraph:—*Brussels, April 4.*—His majesty has appointed the Chevalier de Staers, Consul General at Bogota, the capital of Colombia; M. W. J. Van Raders, Consul at La Guayra, in the same Republic.

Cadiz, March 7.—"The cup of bitterness which this ill fated country is doomed to drink, is nearly overflowing. Commerce has fled from her shores, and the interior lies waste and uncultivated, the miserable inhabitants of which are found dead in the fields from inanition.—People of all descriptions, both Spaniards and foreigners, are flying from the enormous contributions which are levied upon them, and those who remain must pay or have their property sequestered.

The Algerine corsairs are swarming along the coasts of the Mediterranean, and the intrepid Colombians are intercepting all the coasting vessels on the shores of the Atlantic, so much so, that at this place, insurances cannot be effected at any premium. Ferdinand seems blind to the best rights and interests of the nation, and is carefully robbing in the front of freedom and improvement, Monkish intolerance, and superstitious prejudices.

In Cadiz, and some neighbouring cities, the local authorities have increased the police, or spy establishment, to the number of thirty in each *Barrio*, by which means they know, by the joint report of three or four hundred of these gentry, what is done and said every day throughout the town, and in the different coffee houses.

Every one is afraid to communicate his thoughts to his neighbour or friend lest he should be overheard and betrayed; consequently there is nothing now in this once gay and flourishing city, but dull monotony, without association, and without business."

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, May 16.

Eminent men.—We extract the following sketch of the duke of Wellington, from the *National Banner*, a weekly paper recently established, in Nashville.

The Duke of Wellington is a tall war worn looking man, with a sunburnt complexion, and a large Roman nose. His name creates no more sensation in London, than if he had gained his rank by any of the common place steps of wealth or influential connexions. He has so far lost his sense of principle and shame, as to forsake his wife, to associate with an opera dancer. All the spoils of his continental campaign have been lost at the gaming table, and he has sunk the hero in the abject character of a prisoner and sycophant at court.

May 19.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette, May 15. We have before us Vera Cruz papers to the 22d ult. inclusive. They contain advices from the Mexican capital to the 15th.

On the 17th the French frigate *La Nymphe*, arrived at Vera Cruz from Martinique, with a French commissioner and despatches for the Mexican government. The Editor of the *Mercurio* congratulates the nation on the circumstance. The new *Institute of Sciences and Arts*, was instituted on the 4th, in the grand saloon of the Metropolitan University, with great solemnity and pomp.

The conflagration of the old Custom House at Vera Cruz took place on the night of the 7th ult. According to the *Mercurio*, the fire was discovered at half past eight o'clock, in the interior store for merchandise. It is conjectured to have originated from the imprudence of smokers, who were engaged in depositing goods in the room wherein it first appeared. Every effort was at once made to extinguish it, on the part of the civil and military authorities, and the citizens; but in vain: the whole edifice and a very considerable quantity of its contents were consumed. The amount of the loss is not estimated. No other buildings were destroyed;

and it is not said that any lives were lost. A portion of the merchandize was saved. The weather, most fortunately, was calm. No disorders occurred; and so well pleased was the military commandant with the extraordinary exertions of the troops in the garrison, that he issued on the 9th, his warmest acknowledgments, and engaged to recommend their conduct to the generosity of the supreme government.

From the Baltimore Gazette, May 16.

Very late from the Pacific.—By the schooner *Shyluck*, captain Minot, in twenty days from Chagres, we have received our regular files of Lima papers to the 2d of March and letters to the 10th.

The *Liberator Bolivar*, returned to Lima from Upper Peru and entered the capital on the 10th of February, when great rejoicings took place. It is thought that he will again visit the Upper Provinces to consolidate the governments previously to his return to Colombia and of course will not meet the Congress of Panama for some time.

Extract of a letter from a young Baltimorean to the Editor of the *Gazette*, dated Callao, March 4th, 1826.

"The Patriots are disbanding their navy, and the protector, admiral Eltingworth, is to be laid up—I really think she looks better than she did three years ago. General Rodil has sailed in the English frigate *Briton* for Chili, on his way to join his blessed Ferdinand.

"Callao presents at this time a woeful appearance of the ravages of a long protracted siege; most of the houses have been torn down by Rodil, to give his guns a better opportunity of annoying the patriots; in consequence many have been obliged to build tents for their present accommodation. The Mole where we land is in a very wretched condition, and some attempts are making to repair it."

Philadelphia, May 17.—Under the head of Malta, March 15th, we read Letters from Zante mention that the plague has again broken out at Modon, and that it has extended itself to Coron and Navarino. Vessels going to the Archipelago should, therefore, avoid putting into those ports, or even approaching the coast, as it is impossible to say how far it may have propagated itself.

Batavia, Jan. 17.—The insurgents continue inactive, and the Dutch troops are in fortresses—after the rains cease some movements will take place. All is apparently quiet now.

May 22.

Natchitoches, April 17.—A letter received from Nacogdoches announces that the Mexican government has at last taken into consideration the situation of the Province of Texas. An express sent by governor Solisado, from Bezar, has brought the news that 1000 men are on their march to Nacogdoches.

Orders have been received to expel all the vagabonds and desperadoes which infest it, and preparations are making to carry these orders into effect.

May 23.

Paris, April 13.—The holders of Greek Bonds have sustained heavy losses this week, by the rapid decline produced by the receipt of the news of the fall of Missolonghi. Were it not that negotiations are going on at the Russian capital, which have for their object the liberation of Greece from the despotism of Turkish government, a more extensive depreciation would have been experienced.

Extract from a letter dated on board the United States ship *Pescocock*, dated "Bay of Callao, March 9th, 1826.

"Callao has fallen from famine solely—the capitulation was favourable to Rodil and his party, Rodil visited this ship lately, and I was surprised to see an emaciated, diminutive man, for I thought it almost impossible that so small a body should contain so great a soul—he deserves much credit for his defence of the fortress, although exerted in a bad cause; yet we cannot withhold that tribute of admiration, which bravery always excites, in whatever cause it may be employed. Out of three thousand men that were in the Castles previous to the blockade, only three hundred men left them at the surrender. No other news—Markets dull Flour eight to nine dollars on board."

From Rio Janeiro.—A slip from the office of the Salem Register dated on Tuesday, states the arrival there of the ship *Panther*, Astoria, of Boston, from Chorillos, Rio Janeiro, and last from Bahia, 38 days.

Accounts from Rio giving intelligence from the River of Plate to the 9th of March, had been received at Bahia by various arrivals. It appeared that on the 3d of February, an undecisive action was fought between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean squadrons, and that about the 27th of the same month another and very sanguinary conflict took place, in which the Brazilians were defeated, with the loss of a steam vessel, one brig, and one ship (the *Teporie*) was driven on shore. Several men of war sailed from Rio, (among which, two frigates) to reinforce the Brazilian squadron off Montevideo, which was closely invested on the land by the Patriot forces.

Providence, May 25.

The *Aguila Mexicana* of February 23th, published at Mexico, remarks: "It is generally said that the Chamber of Deputies has determined not to deliberate at present upon the expedition to the Island of Cuba, and to this end, has adopted a proposition to suspend its decision on the subject.